LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

SECOND DAY.

Tuesday, 29th August 1950.

The Legislative Assembly met in the Legislative Assembly Hall, Old Public Offices, Bangalore, at one of the clock.

Mr. Speaker (Sri V. Venkatappa) in the Chair.

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given).

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು (ಶ್ರೀ ವಿ. ವೆಂಕಟಪ್ಪನವರು).—8ರಿಂದ 115ನೆಯ ನಂಬರಿನವರೆಗಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ.

Extension of the Indian Administrative and Indian Police Services to the States.

*Q.—8. Sri H. C. LINGA REDDY (Kolar District—General).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether the Mysore Civil Service is going to be integrated with the Indian Administrative Service of the Indian Republic?

(*b*) the effect in case of such integration?

*A.—Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) and (*b*) The Indian Administrative Service (Extension to Part B States) Scheme is appended below.—

A SCHEME FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE INDIAN ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE TO THE STATES AND UNIONS OF STATES.

1. The Scheme and its Object.—The Indian Administrative Service has been organised as an All-India Service in order to perform all the functions (other than judicial functions) formerly performed by the Indian Civil Service. As at present organised, it is sufficient to provide Senior Administrative Officers in the numbers required to meet the needs of all the Provincial Governments and part of the needs of the Central Government.

This Scheme provides for the extension of the organisation of the Indian Administrative Service so as to provide Senior Administrative Officers required by the Governments of the States and Unions of States in India. The object of such extension is to maintain and where necessary introduce a standard of efficiency at the higher administrative level in the States, comparable to that maintained in all the Provincial Governments and at the Centre. Other incidental purposes likely to be secured by the Scheme are:—

First.—The provision of equal opportunities for candidates domiciled in Provinces and States for service under all the Governments in India.

Secondly.—The eventual establishment on an equal basis of a system of interchange of officers between the Central Government and the Governments of the States and Unions of States in the same manner as between the Central Government and the Provinces at present.

Thirdly.—The creation among the higher administrative officers under all the Governments in India of *esprit de corps* and consciousness of unity of purpose on an All-India basis.

The scheme will be known as the Indian Administrative Service (Extension to States) Scheme.

2. Scope.—(i) The Scheme will extend to all the States and Unions of States which have been recently constituted.

These are—

1. Hyderabad,
2. Mysore,
3. United State of Travancore and Cochin,
4. Rajasthan,
5. Madhya Bharat,
6. Patiala and East Panjab States Union,
7. Saurashtra,
8. Vindhya Pradesh.

A cadre of the Indian Administrative Service will be constituted in each of the States mentioned above either separately for the State or jointly with a neighbouring State or Province. The cadres so constituted will enjoy the same status as the existing Provincial Cadres of the Indian Administrative Service.

(ii) Separate provision will be made for Bhopal, Cutch and Himachal Pradesh preferably through deputation quotas in the Cadres of adjoining Provinces.

3. Constitution of the Cadres.—(i) The following States will have separate State Cadres organised in the same pattern as Provincial Cadres:—

(1) Hyderabad,
(2) Mysore,
(3) United State of Travancore and Cochin.

The Unions of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat will have a joint cadre. Patiala and East Punjab States Union will have a joint cadre with the province of East Punjab. The Union of Saurashtra will have a joint cadre with Bombay; and Vindhya Pradesh with the Central Provinces.

(ii) The State cadres of the I.A.S. will include all senior posts in the States concerned of and above the rank of District Magistrate and Collectors of Districts and Secretaries to Government. They will also include such other posts as in the opinion of the Government of the State concerned and the Government of India should be held by officers of the Indian Administrative Service. On the basis of the number of senior posts so determined, provision should be made for the usual leave and deputation reserves. A certain number of junior and training posts should also be provided for in the cadre to be held by officers recruited to the cadre before they acquire the experience and seniority necessary for holding senior posts. The cadre strength proposed for the States referred to with details thereof are given in the statement in the Appendix.

4. Initial Constitution (Existing Incumbents).—Many of the States have organised Civil Services of their own while in some, *e.g.*, Rajasthan which has recently been integrated as a Union the services are yet to be organised. The standard attained by the services also differ considerably in different States as also the methods of recruitment thereto. It is essential, however, while senior posts in the States are encadred in the I.A.S., that care should be taken to secure that the legitimate claims of existing incumbents of such posts are adequately safeguarded. It is accordingly provided that the existing incumbents of the posts to be encadred and all officers holding posts of similar status should be considered to be the first and primary source for recruitment to the State cadres of the Indian Administrative Service at its initial constitution. The following steps are prescribed to afford opportunities to existing incumbents to be absorbed immediately or gradually in the Indian Administrative Service :—

(i) Each State Government should set up a Selection Board, in consultation with the Government of India. The Selection Board should ordinarily include the Chief Secretary and the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission where such a body exists. The Selection Board should review the cases of all the officers of the State Government of the description given above ; and make a preliminary selection from among them of all such officers who, in its opinion, are suitable for inclusion in one or other of the three lists referred to in sub-para (ii) below.

(ii) The Special Recruitment Board will thereupon interview the officers selected by the Selection Board; and take such steps as it may consider necessary to assess their claims for inclusion in one or other of the following list, *viz.*:—

The First List.—This will contain names of officers who are considered to be suitable for immediate appointment to the I A.S. subject to probation, with reference to the minimum All-India standard adopted in assessing the suitability of Provincial Service Officers.

The Second List.—This will contain names of officers who though not up to the required standard immediately show sufficient promise to render it likely that they would attain such standard, with further experience during a period not exceeding five years.

The Third List.—This will contain the names of all officers, who for good and sufficient reasons, are shown to have developed a right to hold permanently one of the posts included in the I.A.S. Cadre. Such officers should be included in List III, unless they are included in List I, and whether or not they are included in List II also.

(iii) (*a*) Officers in List I will be immediately appointed to the I.A.S. in the State Cadre concerned, subject to probation.

(*b*) Officers placed in List II will continue to hold their present posts but will not be absorbed in the I.A.S. immediately. Their work will be watched during the next five years and they will be absorbed in the All-India Service as a result of periodical reviews as and when they are found fit for the service. Those of them who are not found fit within the period of five years will either be reverted to posts outside the cadre of the I.A.S. or retire as the State Government concerned may think fit, unless they are also included in List.

(*c*) Officers included in List III will continue to hold their present post or a post of equivalent rank until they retire. They will not be absorbed in the I.A.S. except as provided in sub-para (iii) (*b*) above.

(iv) The posts to be held by officers included in Lists II and III will be excluded from the I. A.S cadre for the period that they are required to be held by the existing incumbents and will revert to the I.A.S. cadre as and when they cease to be required for this purpose.

5. Initial Constitution (Other Recruits).—After the existing incumbents have been selected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the preceding paragraph, the resultant gap, if any (or a portion thereof), will be filled by emergency recruitment.

(i) The Special Recruitment Board has already considered a majority of the applications received in response to the advertisement issued by it in June 1948. The applications that are still pending consideration will be disposed of by the Special Recruitment Board by the middle of September 1949. The advertisement referred to, however, provided that candidates domiciled in acceding States would be eligible for the I.A.S. only as and when the State concerned participated in the I.A.S. Scheme. At the time the advertisement was issued no State had so participated and no candidate from the State was, therefore, eligible for the I.A.S. They were eligible only for the Central Secretariat Service, for which also the Board had advertised. It is possible, however, that suitable candidates who might otherwise have applied in response to the advertisement refrained from doing so because of the uncertainty about their eligibility for the I.A.S. This consideration applies with special force to Hyderabad. In order to ensure that candidates from participating States are considered on terms identical with those of Provinces, it is necessary that a fresh opportunity should be given to them. The Special Recruitment Board will therefore issue a supplementary advertisement calling for applications from such candidates provided they possess the qualifications prescribed in the original advertisement and had not already applied to the Special Recruitment Board in response to that advertisement.

(ii) Another category of persons who may prove suitable for the I.A.S. and who require to be considered with special reference to the recent constitutional changes in the States

consists of the members of the families of Princes affected by such changes. The Ministry of States will sponsor the names of persons who require consideration from this point of view, and they will be interviewed and their suitability for appointment to the I.A.S assessed by the Special Recruitment Board.

(iii) The Special Recruitment Board will consider the applications received in response to the supplementary advertisement referred to in sub-para (i) above, as well as the candidates referred to in sub-para (ii) above and arrange selected candidates in a common All-India list along with the candidates already selected from the Provinces. The All-India list so prepared will be utilised in filling the gaps in the State cadres to the extent necessary.

(iv) It will not be possible, however, to fill the entire gap which may be left after the existing incumbents have been selected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 by emergency recruitment as described above. In the first instance, the number of candidates selected by the S. R. B. may not be sufficient to fill all the vacancies in the Provinces and the States. Secondly, a portion of the gap has to be left unfilled in order to provide for the officers of List II referred to in paragraph 5, who may be considered suitable for the I.A.S. in the course of five years. To what extent, therefore, the gap should be filled by emergency recruitment in each State or Union will be decided after the selection of the existing incumbents and open market candidates has been completed. The gap that is then left unfilled (together with the vacancies likely to arise within the next five years) will be pooled together, and will be filled in accordance with a five-year programme of recruitment to be drawn up thereafter.

6. Future Maintenance.—The I. A. S. cadres of the States are to be normally maintained on a permanent basis:—

(*a*) by direct recruitment on the results of the annual competitive examination held by the F.P.S.C. on an All-India basis for all the Cadres of the I.A.S., and

(*b*) by promotion to each State cadre from amongst officers of the State Civil Service concerned.

As in the case of the Provincial cadres, 25 per cent of the Senior posts in the cadre of each State will be earmarked for promotion of officers of the State Civil Service concerned. The remaining posts will be declared to be direct recruitment posts and filled on the results of the competitive examination referred to above. The rate of normal annual recruitment is prescribed in the case of each cadre in the Statement in the Appendix to this Scheme.

NOTE.—The five-year programme referred to in the preceding paragraph will be based on both these methods of recruitment, namely, promotion and direct recruitment. It will differ from the normal recruitment in future only in respect of the numbers to be recruited from each of these two sources. It may be necessary in order to fill all the remaining gaps in the course of the next five years to increase both the rate of promotions from the States Civil Services and the rate of direct recruitment on the basis of the competitive examinations. Existing arrangements for provision of officers on deputation from Provincial cadres will be continued to the extent found necessary and permissible; and the aim would be to complete the stabilisation of the States cadres and make them self-sufficient before the end of the five-year period.

7. Training.—During the transitional period of five years, it will be necessary to take special steps for training the emergency recruits appointed to the cadres of some of the States. In a few States there are senior officers in sufficient numbers who can undertake the training of those annually recruited. This is true of Hyderabad, Travancore and Mysore. In States which have joint cadres with the neighbouring Provinces, the training of raw recruits can be undertaken by the Provinces concerned. Thus in the case of Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh and Patiala and East Punjab States Union, the training of the new recruits can be undertaken by the Governments of Bombay, C.P. and the East Punjab, respectively. For Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat, however, special steps are necessary, since facilities for training fresh recruits do not exist in these States. In such cases, it will be necessary to make arrangements with neighbouring Provinces (*e.g.*, the U.P.) to train fresh recruits and to depute (for the duration of such training) officers of the Provincial Civil Service of the Province to fill the vacancies in the States concerned. The details of the training and the consequential deputation for the period of training will be arranged in due course in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments concerned.

8. Concluding Remarks.—The constitution of the I.A.S. cadre in the States, it is hoped, will help to create and maintain a high level of efficiency in the higher administrative personnel of all States and to maintain uniform standards of administration in the States and the provinces. In order to ensure the attainment of this objective, it is necessary that the State Civil Services should, in their turn, attain a sufficently high standard. This is important not only because the State Civil Services would be required systematically to provide a proportion of recruits to the I.A.S. cadres of the States; but also because, it the absence of efficient State Civil Services it would not be possible for a limited number of I.A.S. officers to function effectively. In order, therefore, that this scheme for the extension of the I.A.S. to the States might succeed in full measure, it is necessary that the State Governments should examine the existing methods of recruitment and the conditions of service of the State Civil Services and take necessary steps to attract and retain recruits of the requisite quality in adequate numbers, and maintain such conditions as would enable them to give of their best to the States they serve.

APPENDIX.

.....	Rajasthan	Madhya Bharat	Hyderabad	Mysore	Travancore and Cochin	Saurashtra	Vindhya Pradesh	PEPSU	Total
1. No. of superior posts for the States.	50	25	60	27	16	19	12	15	224
2. No. of posts for promotion at 25 per cent of Col. 1.	13	6	15	7	4	5	3	4	57
3. No. of superior posts for direct recruitment, Col. 1—2.	37	19	45	20	12	14	9	11	167
4. Deputation reserve at 15 per cent of Col. 3.	6	3	7	3	2	2	1	2	26
5. Leave reserve at 11 per cent of Col. 3.	4	2	5	2	1	2	1	1	18
6. Junior posts at 20·60 per cent of Col. 3.	8	4	9	4	3	3	2	2	35
7. Training reserve at 10·59 per cent of Col. 3.	3	2	5	2	1	1	1	1	16
8. Total strength at 157·19 per cent of Col. 3 (for direct recruitment).	58	30	71	31	19	22	14	17	262
9. Annual recruitment at 5·42 per cent of Col. 3.	2·01	1·03	2·44	1·06	0·65	0·76	0·49	0·60	9·06
10. Total strength (Cols. 2 and 8)...	71	36	86	38	23	27	17	21	319

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This Scheme provides for the extension of the organisation of the Indian Police Service so as to provide Senior Police Officers required by the Governments of the States and Unions of States in India. The object of such extension is to maintain and where necessary introduce a standard of efficiency at the higher administrative level in the State, comparable to that maintained in all the Provincial Governments and at the Centre. Other incidental purposes likely to be secured by the scheme are:—

First.—The provision of equal opportunities for candidates domiciled in Provinces and States for service under all the Governments in India.

Secondly.—The eventual establishment on an equal basis of a system of interchange of officers between the Central Government and the Governments of the States and Unions of States in the same manner as between the Central Government and the Provinces at present.

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7. Saurashtra,
8. Vindhya Pradesh.

A cadre of the Indian Police Service will be constituted in each of the States mentioned above either separately for the State or jointly with a neighbouring State or Province. The cadres so constituted will enjoy the same status as the existing Provincial Cadres of the Indian Police Service.

(ii) Separate provision will be made for Bhopal, Kutch and Himachal Pradesh preferably through deputation quotas in the Cadres of adjoining Provinces.

3. Constitution of the Cadres —(i) The following States will have separate State Cadres organised in the same pattern as Provincial Cadres:—

1. Hyderabad,
2. Mysore,
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The Unions of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat will have a Joint cadre. Patiala and East Punjab States Union will have a Joint cadre with the Province of East Punjab. The Union of Saurashtra will have a Joint cadre with Bombay; and Vindhya Pradesh with the Central Provinces.

(ii) The State Cadres of the Indian Police Service will include all senior posts in the States concerned of and above the rank of Superintendents of Police. They will also include such other posts as in the opinion of the Government of the State concerned and the Government of India should be held by officers of the Indian Police Service. On the basis of the number of senior posts so determined, provision should be made for the usual leave and deputation reserves. A certain number of junior and training posts should also be provided for in the cadre, to be held by officers recruited to the cadre before they acquire the experience and seniority necessary for holding senior posts. The cadre strength proposed for the States referred to with details thereof are given in the Statement in the Appendix.

4. Initial Constitution (Existing Incumbents).—Some of the States have organised Police Services of their own, while in some, the services are yet to be organised. The standard attained by the services differ considerably in different States as also the methods of recruitment thereto. It is essential, however, that while senior posts in the States are encadred in the Indian Police Service, care should be taken to secure that the legitimate claims of existing incumbents of such posts are adequately safeguarded. It is accordingly provided that the existing incumbents of the posts to be encadred and all officers holding posts of similar status should be considered to be first and primary source for recruitment to the State cadres of the Indian Police Service at its initial constitution. The following steps are prescribed to afford opportunities to existing incumbents to be absorbed immediately or gradually in the Indian Police Service:

(i) Each State Government should set up a Selection Board in consultation with the Government of India. The Selection Board should ordinarily include the Inspector-General of Police and the Chairman of the State Public Service Commission where such a body exists. The Selection Board should review the cases of all the officers of the State Government of the description given above; and make a preliminary selection from among them of all such officers who, in its opinion, are suitable for inclusion in one or other of the three lists referred to in sub-para (ii) below.

(ii) The Special Recruitment Board will thereupon interview the officers selected by the Selection Board; and take such steps as it may consider necessary to assess their claims for inclusion in one or other of the following lists, *viz.*:—

The First List.—This will contain names of officers who are considered to be suitable for immediate appointment to the Indian Police Service subject to probation, with reference to the minimum All-India standard adopted in assessing the suitability of Provincial Service Officers.

The Second List.—This will contain names of officers who though not up to the required standard immediately show sufficient promise to render it likely that they would attain such standard, with further experience during a period not exceeding five years.

The Third List.—This will contain names of all officers who, for good and sufficient reasons, are shown to have developed a right to hold permanently one of the posts included in the Indian Police Service Cadre. Such officers should be included in List III, unless they are included in List I, and whether or not they are included in List II also.

(iii) (*a*) Officers in List I will be immediately appointed to the Indian Police Service in the State Cadre concerned subject to probation.

(*b*) Officers placed in list II will continue to hold their present posts but will not be absorbed in the Indian Police Service immediately. Their work will be watched during the next five years and they will be absorbed in the All-India Service as a result of periodical reviews as and when they are found fit for the service. Those of them who are not found fit within the period of five years will either be reverted to posts outside the cadre of the Indian Police Service or retire as the State Government concerned may think fit, unless they are also included in List III.

(*c*) Officers included in List III will continue to hold their present post or a post of equivalent rank until they retire. They will not be absorbed in the Indian Police Service except as provided in sub-para (iii) (*b*) above.

(iv) The posts to be held by officers included in Lists II and III will be excluded from the Indian Police Service cadre for the period that they are required to be held by the existing incumbents and will revert to the Indian Police Service Cadre, as and when they cease to be required for this purpose.

5. *Initial Constitution* (Other Recruits).—After the existing incumbents have been selected in accordance with the procedure prescribed in the preceding paragraph the resultant gap, if any (or a portion thereof), will be filled by emergency recruitment.

(i) The Special Recruitment Board has already considered a majority of the applications received in response to the advertisement issued in June 1948. The advertisement, however, provided that only candidates who are resident or treated to be resident in the Selection Area specified for a particular Province will be eligible for appointment to the Indian Police cadre of that Province. The State subjects were thus ineligible by domiciliary qualifications to apply for the recruitment. They were eligible only for the Central Secretariat service, for which also the Board had advertised. It is therefore possible that suitable candidates who might otherwise have applied in response to the advertisement refrained from doing so because of the uncertainly about their eligibility for the Indian Police Service. In order to ensure that candidates from participating States are considered on terms identical with those of Provinces, it is necessary that a fresh opportunity should be given to them. The Special recruitment Board will therefore issue a supplementary advertisement calling for applications from such candidates provided they posses the qualifications prescribed in the original advertisement and had not already applied to the Special Recruitment Board in response to that advertisement.

(ii) Another category of persons who may prove suitable for the Indian Police Service and who require to be considered with special reference to the recent constitutional changes in the States consists of members of the families of Princes affected by such changes. The Ministry of States will sponsor the names of persons who require consideration from this point of view, and they will be interviewed and their suitability

for appointment to the Indian Police Service assessed by the Special Recruitment Board.

(iii) The Special Recruitment Board will consider the applications received in response to the supplementary advertisement referred to in sub-para (i) above, as well as the candidates referred to in sub-para (ii) above and arrange selected candidates in a common All-India list along with the candidates already selected from the Provinces. The All-India list so prepared will be utilised in filling the gaps in the State cadres to the extent necessary.

(iv) It may not be possible, however, to fill the entire gap which may be left after the existing incumbents have been selected in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 4 by emergency recruitment as described above. In the first instance, the number of candidates selected by the Special Recruitment Board may not be sufficient to fill all the vacancies in the Provinces and the States. Secondly, a portion of the gap has to be left unfilled in order to provide for the officers of List II referred to in parapraph 5, who may be considered suitable for the Indian Police Service in the course of five years. To what extent, therefore, the gap should be filled by emergency recruitment in each State or Union will be decided after the selection of the existing incumbents and open market candidates has been completed. The gap that is then left unfilled (together with the vacancies likely to arise within the next five years)) will be pooled together, and will be filled in accordance with a five-year programme of recruitment to be drawn up thereafter.

6. *Future Maintenance.*—The Indian Police Service cadres of the States are to be normally maintained on a permanent basis:—

(a) by direct recruitment on the results of the annual competitive examination held by the Federal Public Service Commission on an All-India basis, for all the cadres of the Indian Police Service, and (b) by promotion to each State Cadre from amongst officers of the State Police Service concerned.

As in the case of the provincial cadres, 25 per cent of the senior posts in the cadre of each State will be earmarked for promotion of officers of the State Police Service concerned. The remaining posts will be declared to be direct recruitment posts and filled on the results of the competitive examination referred to above. The rate of normal annual recruitments is prescribed in the case of each cadre in the Statement in the Appendix to this Scheme.

Note.—The five year programme referred to in the preceding paragraph will be based on both these methods of recruitment namely, promotion and direct recruitment. It will differ from the normal recruitment in future only, in respect of the numbers to be recruited from each of these two sources. It may be necessary in order to fill all the remaining gaps in the course of the next five years to increase both the rate of promotions from the States Police Services and the rate of direct recruitment on the basis of the competitive examinations. Existing arrangements for provision of officers on deputation from Provincial Cadres will be continued to the extent found necessary and permissible; and the aim would be to complete the stabilisation of the States' Cadres and make them self-sufficient before the end of the five-year period.

7. *Training.*—During the transitional period of five years, it will be necessary to take special steps for training the emergency recruits appointed to the cadres of some of the States. In a few States there are senior officers in sufficient numbers who can undertake the training of those annually recruited This is true of Hyderabad, Travancore and Mysore. In States which have joint cadres with neighbouring Provinces the training of raw recruits can be undertaken by the provinces concerned. Thus in the case of Saurashtra, Vindhya Pradesh and PEPSU, the training of the new recruits can be undertaken by the Governments of Bombay, Central Provinces and the East Punjab, respectively. For certain States, however, special steps are necessary, since facilities for training fresh recruits do not exist in these States. In such cases it will be necessary to make arrangements with neighbouring Provinces to train fresh recruits and depute (for the duration of such training) officers of the Provincial Police Service of the Province to fill the vacancies in States concerned. The details of the training and the consequential deputation for the period of training will be arranged in due course in consultation with the Provincial and State Governments concerned.

8 *Concluding Remarks*—The constitution of the Indian Police Service Cadre in the States, it is hoped, will help to create and maintain a high level of efficiency in the higher policy personnel of all States and to maintain uniform standards of administration in the States and the Provinces. In order to ensure the attainment of this objective, it is necessary that the State Police Services should in their turn attain a sufficiently high standard. This is important not only because the State Police Services would be required systematically to provide a proportion of recruits to the Indian Police Service Cadres of the States; but also because, in the absence of efficient State Police Services it would not be possible for a limited number of Indian Police Service Officers to function effectively. In order, therefore, that this scheme for the extension of the Indian Police Service to the States might succeed in full measure, it is necessary that the State Government should examine the existing methods of recruitment and the conditions of service of the State Police Services and take necessary steps to attract and retain recruits of the requisite quality in adequate numbers, and maintain such conditions as would enable them to give of their best to the States they serve.

Q.—**29. Sri G. VEERAPPA** (Chitaldrug District—General).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether the officers of the Mysore Civil Service are required to appear before the Selection Board appointed by the Government of India for Selection to the Indian Administrative Service;

(*b*) whether the said officers have protested against this move; if so, the steps taken in this respect?

A.—**Sri K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY** (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) Yes. The officers are expected to be screened before selection to the Indian Administrative Service.